G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

1890
~~191~~ .
(Police

File No. 15 of 90

Serial Nos. 1–3.

Later references.

4310f1892

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 3

Gr. **Part B for** November 1891

SUBJECT.

Police reorganization.

1. From. I. G of Police in Mysore
No. 2919 of 30.3.91
371

Submits for the consideration of Gover
certain proposals for the grading of potic
Assistants Courts &c.

Sl 2. From. " I. G of Police in Mysore
No. 194 of 18.4.91.
26

Memorandum of Decision

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—13-12-15

With reference to sl/ submits a few additional observations on the drawback of the dual control of Dist. police under the Deputy & police Asst Comrs.

I.G of police, Dy Comrs of Dists, Comptroller, Registrar, Chief Court.

Cam No 450–60 of 1.11.1891.

With reference to sls 1 & 2 observes that the Dy Comrs should continue to be the Heads of police in their respective Dists & in supersession of the memo appended to the late police secretary's Circular Order No 107–2, of 6th May 1885 issues for future guidance another memo and also sanctions certain scale of Superintendents and Assistant Supdts of police & police probationers.

(Indexed)

Mirza Nazeer Husan

Police Reorganization

Dist. Magys Shd I think continue at the Hd. of the Police in their respective Dts. - There is less supervision by Police undertakings in Myson than in British & this is due to the wholesome influence exercised by the Dist Magy. I wd define Police functions of Dist Comrs as per orders of 1879, 1880 & 1885 with further details suggested by Mr Ricketts.

I wd relieve Assistants of Police functions except as Magys. and improve somewhat the Grade of ~~Assistant~~ Inspectors. Assistants have quite enough to do with being Encumbered with Police work - Combination of Magy & Police functions except in an Officer of the high position of a Dt. Magy. is undesirable, and I have been quite cured of the high hope I once entertained of making the Assistants a more respectable lot than they unfortunately are

I endorse most of Mr Ricketts arguments in favor of Separate Police Supts & Asst Supts. But I think they ought not to be better paid than Corresponding Classes of assistant Comrs. So long as the two classes are Equal in point of qualifications, perhaps the harder work of the latter is a Ground for giving them better pay - But the Rev. & Magy Service. shd Contain the best available talent & if we secure this result by Competition, the Police must not be nearly so well paid as the Asst Comrs. & not better paid than Sheriffs

Asst.

Bangalore 13 June 89

Survey Asst 3d. grade on Rs 200 rise by 3 yrs approved service to the 2d. Grade pm Rs 250 and from 2d grade to the 3d grade on Rs ~~250~~ 300 by like service for a further period of 3 years.

For future promotion Survey Asst of Exceptional Capacity rank with Asst. Canals of the 3d Class with effect from their respective promotions.

Mr. R's proposals as regards Salaries as follows written my own & Survey Asst & Asst Canals.

Mr R's proposals

Name.	At present	Promotions
1	on Rs 550	450	
1	on Rs ~~550~~	450	
1	on Rs 450		
1	on Rs 450		
Supts 1	on Rs 350	350	
1	on Rs 350	350	
1	on Rs 350	300	
1	on Rs ~~350~~ 300	300	
1	on Rs 300	300	
1	on Rs 300	250	
1	on Rs 300	250	
Mr 1	on (Rs 100 to Rs 200)	250	
		250	
		100 to 200	

Print in fu

1. Letter No 2919/371 dated 30th March 1891. from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore
2. Letter No. 194/26 dated 18th April 1891. from — do — — do —

Order thereon: —

The principal questions submitted by the Inspector General of Police for the orders of Government are: —

1st That the police powe and duties of Deputy Com- missioners should be defined in a more definite way than is the case at present, or the Deputy Commissioners should be relieved altogether of

Departmental control over the Police Department.

2 dly - - That the Amildars do not make efficient Heads of Taluk Police.

3 dly That the Police Assistants should be graded separately by themselves as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police and should be better paid than they are at present.

2. The Government have given their best consideration to these questions and have had the advantage of discussing them personally with Mr. Ricketts.

3. Upon the 1st question the Government are of opinion

that the Deputy Commissione
should, in the interests of
an efficient Police Adminis
-tration continue to be the
heads of Police in their
respective Districts. The
policy which should regula
their interference, as enun
-ciated by Mr Ricketts in
para 2 of his letter of 30th
March 1891 is, in the opinio
of the Government, very
reasonable; and in super
-session of the Memo ap-
-pended to the late Police
Secretary's Circular Order
No 107-2 dated 6th May 1885
the Government are now
pleased to issue for future
guidance the Memo appen
-ed to these orders.

4. Upon the 2nd question the Government are free to confess that Amildars as heads of Taluk Police have not fulfilled the expectations formed of them when in 1879-80 they were re-invested with Police functions. They have heavy duties in other Departments and it is desirable to relieve them of their police duty and to recognize the Inspector as the head of the Taluk Police, the Amildar exercising such control over the Police as he is entitled to exercise as a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure This change must be

introduced gradually, as
competent Inspectors ar
or become available. When
an Inspector is placed
in charge of a Taluk his
Salary will (as before the
revision of 1879-80) be
Rs +

5. There is much force
in Mr. Ricketts' remarks
regarding the necessity
for placing the Police
Assistants in a list
separate from the other
Assistants, though in a
small service like ours
such separation must
necessarily ~~somewhat~~
~~diminish the number~~
~~of appointments to which~~

what unequal
of promotion
to Depts.

~~the junior members~~
~~expect promotion~~
~~ordinary course~~. ~~But~~ the
Government are however unable
to agree with the Inspector
General in his opinion
that the Police Superinten-
-dents should be better
paid than Assistant Com-
-missioners. So long
as the two classes of officers
are equal in point of quali-
-fications and general
ability, the harder work
of the Police Department
is no doubt some ground
for better pay to the officers
of that Department. But
the Revenue and Magisterial
service should contain the
best available talents and

which this is secured, as the Government hopes to be able to do, the Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents may well be paid salaries somewhat lower than those of Asstt. Commissioners, though in themselves liberal. Under these circumstances, the Government sanction the following scale of Superintendents and Asstt. Superintendents of Police to come into force from

---

One for each District 8.		2. Supdts on Rs 450 each.
For French Rocks — 1.		2. Asstt Supdts, 1st Class on Rs 350 each
For Office — 1		2. Asstt Supdts, 2d Class on Rs 300 each
		4. Asstt Supdts, 3d Class on Rs 250 each
Total — 10.		1. Police Probationer from Rs 100 rising to Rs 200.

6. Mr. Ricketts will be requested to select four of the present Acting Assistant Commissioners of the 4th class and submit their names for appointment as Assistant Superintendents of Police 3d Class, and to select from present Assistant Commissioners, the men whom he would recommend for promotion to the higher classes of Asst. Superintendents and Superintendents sanctioned above The names of Assistant Commissioners thus promoted will continue to be borne in the list of present Assistant Commissioners and on reversion to the Revenue line they will

resume their old position in the list of Assistant Commissioners, unless they are promoted to higher appointments. On receipt of the Inspector General's recommendations the necessary reduction in the sanctioned number of Assistant Commissioners will be ordered.

By Order

Chief Secretary.

In Supersession of the Memo published with Circular order No 107 – 2 dated 6th May 1885, the following Memo of the powers and duties of Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police (other than those under the Criminal Procedure Code or other law) is published hereunder for information and guidance of all concerned.

I. Powers and Duties of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

To appoint and dismiss Constables and Daffedars: – appeals against such dismissals to lie to the Dy Commrs.

To nominate Jamadars and Submit such nomination to the Deputy Commrs who may

may veto any such nomination and require the Supdt or Asst Supdt to submit a fresh nomination.

3. To receive Taluk and Head Quarter Inspector's diaries; to pass orders on them and submit important diaries to the Deputy Commr.

4. To hold investigations in important cases.

5. To inspect all stations and check all Registers or, when he is unable to go himself, to depute the Head Quarter Inspector to do so.

6. To have entire charge of the Establishment of the District Head Quarter Police Office attached to the Deputy Commr and to make all his proposals in his diaries only.

7. To submit weekly diaries

to the Dy Commr.
who will forward
them with his remarks
and recommendations
to the Inspector General
of Police:

To send Extracts of
such Diaries affecting
a Sub-Division to the
Sub-Division officer,
who, if he has any
special remarks to
offer, may communicate
such remarks to the
Dy Commr.

8. To receive and to
check all Special and
Station-House Diaries
and to pass orders on
them.

II Powers and Duties of the Deputy Commissioner.

1. General Supervision
and ultimate responsibility
in all matters connected
with the Police Administra-
tion of his District.

2 To confirm or veto

Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent's nomination of Jamadars and to entertain and dispose of appeals against dismissals of Constables and Daffedars.

3. To nominate Inspectors, submitting Police Officers recommendation or opinion to the Inspector General of Police.

4. To issue such instructions as he may deem fit whether when sought for by the Police Supt^ts or Asst^t Supt^ts, or not.

5. To receive first information reports in heinous cases.

6. To receive Police Supt^t or Asst^t Supt^ts weekly diaries and to submit them with his remarks to the Inspector General of Police

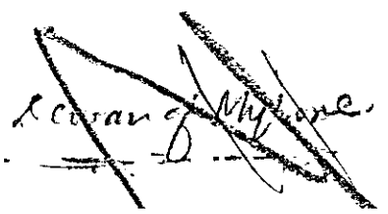
7. To watch the detection of crime in his

his District; when the Police Supt or Asst to Supt fails satisfactorily to deal with the investigation of any important crime, to supersede him as regards such investigation and to take the same into his own hands or to depute a qualified Assistant Commissioner to make it; an Asst Commr so deputed shall exercise all the powers of an investigating Police Officer.

8. To take adequate precautions for protection of person & property and preservation of order throughout the district and generally to be responsible for the prevention of crime in his District as far as possible.

9. To report any Police Supt or Asst to Supt remiss or otherwise unsatisfactory

unsatisfactory in s
discharge of his



This may be printed tomorrow & distributed afterwards. In the meantime the D.O. may issue at once.

retain the file

Send 2 printed Copies to each Councillor

25 Copies
Marginal notes to be omitted

h 2. Dept of Dy/comm Garhwal
power - approved, but the Dy/
must /

General Serial No. 30)

189

From

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore

To

1. The Chief Secretary to the
Mysore Govt.

2.

Dated 30th March 1891

Despatched

Received 31 MAR. 1891

Enclosures No /

General No. 2918

No. 837

Submitting for the Consid
ation of Government cer
proposals for the gradin
Police Assistant Commis

From the same dated 26/3/91

H Mathew
Inspr General
of Police
31/3/91

No. 2919 En 1 / 371 Office of the Inspector General of Police

Dated Bangalore 30th March 1891.

From

The Inspector General of Police
Police
15—20
in Mysore

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government the great necessity for removing the existing anomalous conditions, under which the Police Department has been labouring and the evils of which are, year after year, becoming more apparent. It may be within the recollection of the Dewan that I have been urging this question for his consideration for some time past. The drawbacks of the present system are so grave that, in view to increased efficiency of this Department, I feel it my duty to place the matter before Government without further loss of time. Many year's close acquaintance

with

with the Police Administration, confirmed by the intimate experience of the past 5 years at the head of the Department, lead me to the conclusion that, if sustained good work is to be looked forward to, the present System must be changed and that at the earliest possible opportunity. I do not propose on the present occasion to dwell on the vital importance of reorganizing the village Police which must be the basis and foundation of every satisfactory Police System in this Country or to urge immediately the expediency of improving the status of the present Station house officers and of vesting them with higher functions and responsibilities or the other equally important question of constituting a well trained Special detective establishment to supplement the ordinary Police Force. These wide questions will be dealt with hereafter. I shall on this occasion confine myself to those shortcomings which directly exercise an unfavorable influence on the present System of Police

Administration

2. The first point that I have to place before the Government for consideration is the undefined nature of the dual control involved in the present system under which the Administrative and Magisterial heads of the Taluk and the District are also responsible for the efficiency of their respective Police. Deputy Commissioners are so heavily encumbered with other work that as a rule it is hopeless to expect them to exercise any but a general control, and, while an honest and zealous Amildar finds himself unequal to the very large addition in the shape of Police work, an Amildar unlike the one above referred to is not at a loss to find opportunities of evading his responsibility — Amildars also being above my power of punishment, I find myself at times in a delicate position when the work of my Department suffers from the incapacity or unwillingness of an Amildar, it being difficult to apportion blame between the Amildar and the Inspector. As between the Deputy Commissioner and his Police Assistant Commissioner, I propose defining their powers and

responsibilities

responsibilities in the following manner. The Deputy Commissioners should not interfere except on appeal with the powers of punishment, appointment and promotion of subordinates conferred in Dewan's Proceedings No. 107-2 dated 6th May 85 and that their connection with the appointment and punishment of Jamedars and of the officials of the District Police Office establishment should be confined to that of veto ing objectionable nominations and punishments. I have reason to believe that the practice at present is not uniform in these respects, and in some instances there is on the part of Deputy Commissioners a degree of interference too minute to be conducive to the strict maintenance of those indispensable relations of subordinate and superior which ought to subsist between the lower grades and the Police Assistant Commissioners who are held answerable for bad work and to whom the subordinates should look for rewards and punishments. In the matter of detection and investigation I am afraid some Deputy Commissioners do not enter with zest into the history of important cases or afford the Police real and useful guidance

Rule Com. Certainly done.

only Veto given by Rules of May 85

guidance. Their interference in cases is too often ineffective. They ought to give Police Assistant Commissioners very large discretion, holding them responsible for good work and reporting them for bad work; at the same time if there is any instance of gross failure, Deputy Commissioners ought not to hesitate to take the direction of detection under their personal guidance, setting aside Police Assistants when necessary. In short they should be the heads of the Police more than in name, and their interference less frequent and more effective and decisive than now. Under the present system, their power for interference is unlimited, and yet they often hold their Police Assistants responsible for miscarriage. The principle which ought to govern the policy of Deputy Commissioners is non-interference, careful watching and decisive personal action when necessary. In thus requiring Deputy Commissioners to afford Police Assistant Commissioners a large measure of freedom of action and in giving them also power to set aside Police Assistant

Certainly

we shd regulate it by Crime, but it must exist thus regulated.

Commissioners in extreme cases we will be, on the one hand, vesting in Deputy Commissioners a real share of responsibility and on the other awakening in the minds of Police Assistant Commissioners a sense of the risk of being set aside for negligence. In this connection, I beg to invite attention to my remarks in the introductory portion of the Police Administration Report for 1887 as per copy appended.

3. Similarly, Amildars should not be permitted to evade responsibility, by holding up the Inspector for blame. When an Amildar finds that an Inspector or Jamedar is not doing his duty, he must unhesitatingly take up the investigation of cases submitting Special Diaries himself and setting aside the Subordinate officer if need be. Cases actually investigated by Amildars are few. In the majority of instances, they rest content with issuing instructions and take no more active part. That was not intended

in

in the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of 1880; nor is it conducive to efficient Administration. Each officer, Amildar or Inspector, should be held individually responsible for each case investigated by him. It would certainly be an advantage if the relative responsibilities of Amildars and Inspectors should be thus clearly defined and stated.

I am not sure whether the Amildars might not be retained on the Price functions except as magistrates under the Land!

4. I now come to another point of by no means subordinate importance. Concerning a very serious anomaly the removal of which is urgently called for. There is as things stand too much facility for officers changing from the Police to the General Department. There is a tendency to use the Police Department as a stepping-stone for promotion and getting away from it as soon as that promotion is assured. An Assistant Commissioner employed in the Police Department has only to prove his incapacity or unwillingness for the difficult work of this Service, to get out of my hands. I leave it to Government to consider whether under such circumstances, this Department is likely to be

attractive

attractive to the efficient and what sort of
Control I can exercise over the non-efficient. It
System of transfer has had a bad effect on the
Department. Frequent transfers impair efficiency
by the consequent loss of local knowledge and
influence. Unless there is a separate Service in
which officers must sink or float according to their
qualifications and exertions, this undesirable st
of things must continue. Intolerance of control
or discipline, unwillingness to master the intri
cacies of the work, shirking out-door work, in
difference to reprimands and bad work are
the inevitable consequences of this System. Th
evils are so obvious that I shall not take u
time in dilating upon them.

5. If separate grading of Police Assistant
Commissioners which the interests of the Servic
so urgently demand, be decided upon, I hav
to urge the kindred question of pay for consi
ation. The difficult and onerous character o
the work is well known. The Public Works, the
Survey, the Forest and even the Revenue an
judicial Departments have comparatively light
wor

work, involving less anxiety, less temptation and less responsibility, considerations which ought in some respects to influence the amount of remuneration. Of all Departments of Government that which presents the greatest difficulties, risks and temptations is the Police Department. A Police Officer has to ferret out evidence, appreciate its value and learn how to properly unfold it before the judge or Magistrate. He must be well versed in human motives and character, observant and yet reticent and still when he has done his best and really called into play much skill and judgment, he must be prepared at times to see his cases collapse from various causes. Further the Police Officer must be ready in resource and quick in action; failure at such times, especially if leading to disastrous results, often means disgrace if not ruin - whilst success should simply credit and with it — tangible rewards, but which are not available at

at present. In Cholera and Small pox epidemics and the like, the Services of Police Officers are much in request and I can say unhesitatingly that as a rule on such occasions, they cheerfully and readily come to the front. The Police Assistant Commissioner, moreover has to make large Sacrifices of personal Comforts. He is liable to be called out at any moment and at all hours and required to undertake long journeys upon the shortest notice. The question, however is not only one of fair pay, but of the retention of trained hands in the same line where they first gained their Experience.

There is much force in what Mr. R. says in this para and I think that the Police ought to be left to be Graded Separately by Themselves

6. In grading Police Assistant Commissioners, I would propose to deal with the existing men under two divisions; the first to consist of officers who will be borne on the general gradation of Assistant Commissioners temporarily lent to the Police Department and the second of purely Police officers. The former upon approved Service may at

This may be

at any time be allowed the option of reverting to the general line, while the latter should be permanently attached to the Police Service, — exceptional good work or merit being specially rewarded by transfer or promotion to the — general ranks. I propose two grades of Police Officers - Superintendents and Assistants Superintendents of Police with a Probationer fully trained and ready to relieve Assistant Superintendents on leave or otherwise absent, till it should fall to his turn to be appointed as an Assistant Superintendent. I submit a — Scale of pay which may be sanctioned but — need not be given effect to in full and which may gradually under Sanction of H. H's Governmen be filled up according to good work.

Police Superintendents —— 2 —— on Rupees 550

—— do —— 2 —— 450

Assistant superintendents —— 3 —— 350

—— do —— 4 —— 300

Probationer ranging from 100 to 200.

The Superintendents and Assistant
-intendents will be distributed as foll

1. Inspector General's Office
8. Districts
1. French Rocks Sub Division.
1. Railway Police.

II

It will be seen that in thus fixing the scale I propose that Police Superintendents and Assistants should, while serving in the Police Department, get a higher scale of pay than their equal grades in the Revenue Department. The permanent scale being thus decided upon and fixed, I would propose arranging the existing officers under the following scale which may be given effect to at once:—

This gives uniformity

2 Superintendents of Police on Rupees 450
2. Assistant Superintendents on Rupees 350
3. —— do —— Superintendents —— 300
4 —— do —— do —— 250
1 Probationer —— 100 to 200

This provides a suitable rate for the Police Superintendents who will be selected from the Police & who the asst Commrs left.

If the scale is approved I shall submit a further

further nominal list for Sanction.

7. As an encouragement to deserving Inspectors I beg most strongly to recommend that a Scale of Inspectors on Rs 70 + 15 one for each District may be Sanctioned. The grades will be kept open till decidedly meritorious Service is shown deserving of promotion. Upon the approval of this proposal, I shall submit the usual proposition statement for Sanction.

8. Lastly, and I trust I shall not be considered as asking for too much, I would beg the favor that hereafter when an Inspector by approved Service is selected for the post of Amildar, he may be promoted to that grade and then seconded and allowed to remain in the Police. It will not be necessary to always adhere to this principle but it will be advisable at times. In fact I know now of an able Inspector whose promotion

romotion to Amildar would be a great
oss unless he were allowed to remain
n in the Police.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

S Ricketts

Inspector General of
Police.

rkv

16

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF
488
20 APR. 91
79
3

(General Serial No. 30)

189/.

From The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To The Chief Secretary to the Mysore Govt.

Police.
G.O. 15-2-2

Dated 18th April 91.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 194

No. 26

Subject a few additional observations on the draw-back of the dual Control of the district Police under the Deputy and Police Asst. Commissioners.—

Submitted to Dewan

A1

18/4/91

(2) No. 194/26 17 (3)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE,
Dated Bangalore 18th April 1891.

Enclosures. Police 15-90

From

The Inspector General of Police,
in Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

SIR,

Six Submitted to the Secretary 4-4-91 22-4-91

In continuation of this office letter No. 2919/371 dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to submit for consideration a few additional observations mainly bearing upon the drawback of the dual control of the District Police under the Police Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. As it is not my intention in this communication to enter into individual particulars, I refrain from citing instances of which I can quote many if the Government wish to be placed in possession of the same. The drawback I refer to is day by day shown to be more and more injurious to Police administration and there is an urgent need for a remedy which is my reason

reason and apology for bringing this matter again to notice.

The first of the evils of the dual control is the long and almost paralysing delays on the part of Deputy Commissioners in responding to requisitions from me. Even references from the Dewan's office are not attended to with that degree of promptitude which is due to orders from the Head of the Government. Petitions referred from me or the Dewan's office containing allegations of miscarriage of justice or abuse of official authority are disregarded. References on the simplest matters require weeks and months to answer, and this chronic delay extends to even graver matters. For these delays the present system of addressing Deputy Commissioners even in cases of common routine is mainly answerable. The reference has to go to the Deputy Commissioner. In the midst of other work, presumed to be equally pressing, the Deputy Commissioner who may be in camp sends the paper to the Police Department at Head Quarters from whence the paper is sent on to the Police Assistant Commissioner in camp. The paper has sometimes to travel over the whole District before it reaches the

ficer who is likely to furnish a complete reply to the reference. If unfortunately a further reference to the Amildar becomes necessary, an additional cause for delay occurs. To this cause of delay have to be added others arising from in-decision, want of mastery of the subject and perhaps incapacity to deal with so many varying subjects.

3. Deputy Commissioners exercise practically no control over the work of the Police and they do not lend them much material help or guidance. In my report for 1886, I remarked "practical and regular teaching "and example before a case is sent up for trial is "what is wanted. Subsequent faultfinding when the "case has broken down owing to incomplete investi-"gation is comparactively but of little avail". The policy of Deputy Commissioners ought to be, as I submitted in my last communication to Government on this subject, non-interference, careful watching and decisive personal action. But the practice on the part of most Deputy Commissioners is characterised by interference more especially in matters of detail and of patronage, no watching and

no

no personal action; no guidance before trial or during investigation of cases, and lastly holding up Police Assistant Commissioners [illegible] for ultimate failure.

4. Deputy Commissioners as a general rule appear overwhelmed with their other work, but whether this is the result of avoidable or unavoidable causes it is not for me to say. They appear wanting in firmness in dealing with defaulting subordinates, without whose assistance Police administration is impossible. These defects are not capable of being rectified by frequent censure or criticism, because Deputy Commissioners are high functionaries, are District Magistrates and are the Executive heads of Districts.

5. If Deputy Commissioners would only confine themselves to their functions as District Magistrates directing the Police in the matter of crime and never interfering in departmental details, it would be a great advantage. As it is, the subordinate Magistrates require as much supervision of their work as the Police, whose operations, the Police Assistant Commissioner checks and guides. If Deputy Commissioners would perform their due share of Magisterial work, closely watch the trials of cases by subordinate Magistrates and rectify unnecessary adjournments, lenient punishments

and

and capricious acquittals and discharges, they will do far more real good than by continuing to be the depart-mental heads of the District Police. As District Magistrates they may be held responsible for the state of crime. They may issue any instructions in regard to the detection or prevention of crime which the Police may be bound to obey. In short, their position might be one of real and positive responsibility and not as it is at present one of plenty of powers of interference without liability to blame for failures. On this subject I may appropriately quote the remarks of an able Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. "Magistrates" says he "are often only too ready to throw the "responsibility for failure on the Police. The Chief Com-missioner considers that if the Police of a District are "bad and their work unsuccessful, the officer principally "responsible for this, is the Deputy Commissioner. The "Deputy Commissioner is bound to see that the Police "are properly instructed controlled and directed by the "District Superintendent and the superior native officers. "He is also bound to see that the subordinate Magistrates "make full and adequate inquiries into cases before "them and are not content with merely recording the "evidence the Police lay before them. A Magistrate trying "or inquiring into a case must himself use every effort "to arrive at the truth."

"The District Magistrate is specially charged with the duty
"of seeing that the Police do their work of investigation
"properly and promptly and if a case is sent up for
"trial after an incomplete investigation and with in-
sufficient evidence the responsibility must be
"shared between him and the District Superintendent".
In this Province Deputy Commissioners do not confine
themselves to their functions of District Magistrates nor do
they take any active or useful part in investigations.
6. I need hardly urge that this is a state of things
which calls for urgent reform. A District Magistrate
of resource and capacity will be at no loss to devise
means for keeping himself thoroughly acquainted with
not only the state of crime of his District, but of the
efficiency or otherwise of the Police officer and his
subordinates. He will issue specific instructions in
particular cases which the Police would be bound to
obey. The Diaries of Police Assistant Commissioners
can be submitted through him for any remarks he may
have to offer in the matter of crime. Lastly he can have
a voice in the appointment of Inspectors. This is con-
fining strictly to functions vested in them by the
Code of Criminal Procedure. When Mysore was handed
over to Native rule it seemed to be a prevalent im-
pression that the officers of the D. P. W. would be
somewhat behind hand, but subsequent experience has
amply illustrated the fallacy of such idea. Would

1 We may lay stress in this in defining the Police duties &
2 Dr. Thomson
3 who I think Mr. Cotton as the head Police in their respective Ds.

however

wever there be the present standard of efficiency and regularity of work if Executive and Assistant Engineers had to be addressed thro' Deputy Commis-=sioners and their replies received in like manner? I think there is only one reply and that "certainly not". Divided responsibility, growing delays, discourage-=ments if not indifference consequent thereon, added to the fear of giving offence, would tend to alter individual character, and freedom of action to even the lowering of the general standard of efficiency, or if it did not come to this pass still there would be a tendency to retrogres-=sion or decline. I therefore venture to assert that if more scope be allowed to individual responsibility and energy, an invaluable esprit de corps will be maintained which will ensure in the Separated Police service results not less favorable than in the D. P. W. and with this decided further advantage that in course of time there will rise to the front, some officers at least to widen the field of selection by Government for posts in Revenue and other branches of the Administration.

This is quite another matter

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

Inspector General
of Police.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 1891.

READ :—

From the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, To the Chief Secretary to the Governme of Mysore, No. 2919—371, dated Bangalore, 30th March 1891.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government the great necessity for removing the existing anomalous conditions, under which the Police Department has been laboring and the evils of which are, year after year, becoming more apparent. It may be within the recollection of the Dewan that I have been urging this question for his consideration for some time past. The drawbacks of the present system are so grave that, in view to increased efficiency of this Department, I feel it my duty to place the matter before Government without further loss of time. Many years' close acquaintance with the Police Administration, confirmed by the intimate experience of the past 5 years at the head of the Department, lead me to the conclusion that, if sustained good work is to be looked forward to, the present system must be changed and that at the earliest possible opportunity. I do not propose on the present occasion to dwell on the vital importance of reorganizing the Village Police which must be the basis and foundation of every satisfactory Police system in this country or to urge immediately the expediency of improving the status of the present station house officers and of vesting them with higher functions and responsibilities or the other equally important question of constituting a well trained special detective establishment to supplement the ordinary Police Force. These wide questions will be dealt with hereafter. I shall on this occasion confine myself to those shortcomings which directly exercise an unfavorable influence on the present system of Police Administration.

2. The first point that I have to place before the Government for consideration is the undefined nature of the dual control involved in the present system under which the Administrative and Magisterial Heads of the Taluk and the District are also responsible for the efficiency of their respective Police. Deputy Commissioners are so heavily encumbered with other work that as a rule it is hopeless to expect them to exercise any but a general control, and, while an honest and zealous Amildar finds himself unequal to the very large addition in the shape of Police work, an Amildar, unlike the one above referred to, is not at a loss to find opportunities of evading his responsibility. Amildars also being above my power of punishment, I find myself at times in a delicate position when the work of my Department suffers from the incapacity or unwillingness of an Amildar, it being difficult to apportion blame between the Amildar and the Inspector. As between the Deputy Commissioner and his Police Assistant Commissioner, I propose defining their powers and responsibilities in the following manner. The Deputy Commissioners should not interfere except on appeal with the powers of punishment, appointment and promotion of subordinates conferred in Dewan's Proceedings No. 107—2, dated 6th May 1885, and that their connection with the appointment and punishment of Jamadars and of the officials of the District Police office establishment should be confined to that of vetoing objectionable nominations and punishments. I have reason to believe that the practice at present is not uniform in these respects and in some instances there is, on the part of Deputy Commissioners, a degree of interference too minute to be conducive to the strict maintenance of those indispensable relations of subordinate and superior which ought to subsist between the lower grades and the Police Assistant Commissioners who are held answerable for bad work and to whom the subordinates should look to for rewards and punishments. In the matter of detection and investigation, I am afraid some Deputy Commissioners do not enter with zest into the history of important cases or afford the Police real and useful guidance. Their interference in cases is too often ineffective. They ought to give Police Assistant Commissioners very large discretion, holding them responsible for good work and reporting them for bad work ; at the same time, if there is any instance of gross failure, Deputy Commissioners ought not to hesitate to take the direction of detection under their personal guidance, setting aside Police Assistants when necessary. In short, they should be the Heads of the Police more than in name, and their interference less frequent and more effective and decisive than now. Under the present system, their power for interference is unlimited, and yet they often hold their Police Assistants responsible for miscarriage. The principle which ought to govern the policy of Deputy Commissioners is non-interference, careful watching and decisive personal action when necessary. In thus requiring Deputy Commissioners to afford Police Assistant Commissioners a large measure of freedom of action and in giving them also power to set aside Police Assistant Commissioners in extreme cases, we will be, on the one hand vesting in Deputy Commissioners a real share of responsibility and on the other, awakening in the minds of Police Assistant Commissioners a sense of the risk of being set aside for negligence In this connection, I beg to invite attention to my remarks in the introductory portion of the Police Administration Report for 1887 as per copy appended.

3. Similarly, Amildars should not be permitted to evade responsibility by holding up the Inspector for blame. When an Amildar finds that an Inspector or Jamadar is not doing his duty he must unhesitatingly take up the investigation of cases, submitting Special Diaries himself and setting aside the subordinate officer if need be. Cases actually investigated by Amildars are few In the majority of instances, they rest content with issuing instructions and take no more active

part. That was not intended in the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of 1880; nor is conducive to efficient administration. Each Officer, Amildar or Inspector, should be held indiv dually responsible for each case investigated by him. It would certainly be an advantage if th relative responsibilities of Amildars and Inspectors should be thus clearly defined and stated.

4. I now come to another point of by no means subordinate importance concerning a ver serious anomaly the removal of which is urgently called for. There is as things stand too muc facility for Officers changing from the Police to the General Department. There is a tendenc to use the Police Department as a stepping-stone for promotion and getting away from it as soo as that promotion is assured. An Assistant Commissioner employed in the Police Departmen has only to prove his incapacity or unwillingness for the difficult work of this service, to get ou of my hands. I leave it to Government to consider whether, under such circumstances, th Department is likely to be attractive to the efficient and what sort of control I can exercise ove the non-efficient. This system of transfer has had a bad effect on the Department. Frequen transfers impair efficiency by the consequent loss of local knowledge and influence. Unle there is a separate service in which Officers must sink or float according to their qualification and exertions, this undesirable state of things must continue. Intolerance of control or disciplin unwillingness to master the intricacies of the work, shirking out-door work, indifference to re primands and bad work, are the inevitable consequences of this system. The evils are so obviou that I shall not take up time in dilating upon them.

5. If separate grading of Police Assistant Commissioners which the interests of the servi so urgently demand, be decided upon, I have to urge the kindred question of pay for conside ation. The difficult and onerous character of the work is well known. The Public Works, th Survey, the Forest and even the Revenue and Judicial Departments have comparatively ligh work, involving less anxiety, less temptation and less responsibility, considerations which ough in some respects to influence the amount of remuneration. Of all Departments of Governmen that which presents the greatest difficulties, risks and temptations is the Police Department. Police Officer has to ferret out evidence, appreciate its value and learn how to properly unfold before the Judge or Magistrate. He must be well versed in human motives and character, obse vant and yet reticent and still when he has done his best and really called into play much sk and judgment, he must be prepared at times to see his cases collapse from various causes. Fu ther the Police Officer must be ready in resource and quick in action: failure of such time especially if leading to disastrous results, often means disgrace if not ruin—whilst success shou imply credit and with it tangible rewards, but which are not available at present. In chole and small-pox epidemics and the like, the services of Police Officers are much in request, a I can say unhesitatingly that as a rule on such occasions, they cheerfully and readily come to th front. The Police Assistant Commissioner, moreover, has to make large sacrifices of person comforts. He is liable to be called out at any moment and at all hours, and required to unde take long journeys upon the shortest notice. The question, however, is not only one of fair pa but of the retention of trained hands in the same line where they first gained their experience.

6. In gradin Police Assistant Commissioners, I would propose to deal with the existi men under two divisions; the first to consist of Officers who will be borne on the general grad tion of Assistant Commissioners temporarily lent to the Police Department and the second purely Police Officers. The former upon approved service may at any time be allowed the opti of reverting to the general line, while the latter should be permanently attached to the Poli service, exceptional good work or merit being specially rewarded by transfer or promotion to t general ranks. I propose two grades of Police Officers. Superintendents and Assistant Supe intendents of Police, with a Probationer fully trained and ready to relieve Assistant Superinten ents on leave or otherwise absent, till it should fall to his turn to be appointed as an Assista Superintendent. I submit a scale of pay which may be sanctioned but need not be given effe to in full and which may gradually, under sanction of His Highness' Government, be filled up a rding to good work.

Police Superintendents	..	2	on Rs. 550
Do	..	2	„ 450
Assistant Superintendents	..	3	„ 350
Do		4	„ 300

Probationer ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

The Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents will be distributed as follows :—

1 Inspector General's Office.
8 Districts.
1 French Rocks Sub-Division.
1 Railway Police.

It will be seen that in thus fixing the scale I propose that Police Superintendents and Assistants should, while serving in the Police Department, get a higher scale of pay than their equal grades in the Revenue Department. The permanent scale being thus decided upon and fixed, I would propose arranging the existing Officers under the following scale which may be given effect to at once :—

2	Superintendents of Police on	Rs.	450
2	Assistant Superintendents	,,	350
3	Do Superintendents	,,	300
4	Do Superintendents	,,	250
1	Probationer	,,	100 to 200

If the scale is approved, I shall submit a further nominal list for sanction.

7. As an encouragement to deserving Inspectors, I beg most strongly to recommend that a scale of Inspectors on Rs. 70÷15, one for each District, may be sanctioned. The grades will be kept open till decidedly meritorious service is shown deserving of promotion. Upon the approval of this proposal, I shall submit the usual proposition statement for sanction.

8. Lastly, and I trust I shall not be considered as asking for too much, I would beg the favor that hereafter when an Inspector by approved service is selected for the post of Amildar he may be promoted to that grade and then seconded and allowed to remain in the Police. It will not be necessary to always adhere to this principle but it will be advisable at times. In fact I know now of an able Inspector whose promotion to Amildar would be a great loss unless he were allowed to remain on in the Police.

From the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, No. 194—26, dated Bangalore, 18th April 1891.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 2919—371, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to submit for consideration a few additional observations mainly bearing upon the drawback of the dual control of the District Police under the Police Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. As it is not my intention in this communication to enter into individual particulars, I refrain from citing instances, of which I can quote many, if the Government wish to be placed in possession of the same. The drawback I refer to is day by day shown to be more and more injurious to Police Administration and there is an urgent need for some remedy which is my reason and apology for bringing this matter again to notice.

2. The first of the evils of the dual control is the long and almost paralysing delays on the part of Deputy Commissioners in responding to requisitions from me. Even references from the Dewan's Office are not attended to with that degree of promptitude which is due to orders from the Head of the Government. Petitions referred from me or the Dewan's Office containing allegations of miscarriage of justice or abuse of official authority are disregarded. References on the simplest matters require weeks and months to answer, and this chronic delay extends to even graver matters. For these delays the present system of addressing Deputy Commissioners even in cases of common routine is mainly answerable. The reference has to go to the Deputy Commissioner. In the midst of other work, presumed to be equally pressing, the Deputy Commissioner who may be in camp sends the paper to the Police Department at Head-Quarters, from whence the paper is sent on to the Police Assistant Commissioner in camp. The paper has sometimes to travel over the whole District before it reaches the Officer who is likely to furnish a complete reply to the reference. If unfortunately a further reference to the Amildar becomes necessary, an additional cause for delay occurs. To this cause of delay have to be added others arising from indecision, want of mastery of the subject and perhaps incapacity to deal with so many varying subjects.

3. Deputy Commissioners exercise practically no control over the work of the Police and they do not lend them much material help or guidance. In my Report for 1886, I remarked "practical and regular teaching and example before a case is sent up for trial is what is wanted. Subsequent fault-finding when the case has broken down owing to incomplete investigation is comparatively but of little avail." The policy of Deputy Commissioners ought to be, as I submitted in my last communication to Government on this subject, non-interference, careful watching and decisive personal action. But the practice on the part of most Deputy Commissioners is characterised by interference more especially in matters of detail and of patronage, no watching and no personal action ; no guidance before trial or during investigation of cases, and lastly holding up Police Assistant Commissioners for ultimate failure.

4. Deputy Commissioners as a general rule appear overwhelmed with their other work, but whether this is the result of avoidable or unavoidable causes it is not for me to say. They appear

wanting in firmness in dealing with defaulting subordinates, without whose assistance Polic Administration is impossible. These defects are not capable of being rectified by frequent censur or criticism, because Deputy Commissioners are high functionaries, are District Magistrates an are the Executive Heads of Districts.

5. If Deputy Commissioners would only confine themselves to their functions as Distric Magistrates directing the Police in the matter of crime and never interfering in departmenta details, it would be a great advantage. As it is, the subordinate Magistrates require as muc supervision of their work as the Police, whose operations, the Police Assistant Commissioner check and guides. If Deputy Commissioners would perform their due share of Magisterial work, closel watch the trials of cases by subordinate Magistrates and rectify unnecessary adjournments, lenier punishments and capricious acquittals and discharges, they will do far more real good than b continuing to be the Departmental Heads of the District Police. As District Magistrates, the may be held responsible for the state of crime. They may issue any instructions in regard t the detection or prevention of crime which the Police may be bound to obey. In short, thei position might be one of real and positive responsibility and not as it is at present one of plent of powers of interference without liability to blame for failures. On this subject, I may appr priately quote the remarks of an able Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. "Magistrates says he " are often only too ready to throw the responsibility for failure on the Police. Th "Chief Commissioner considers that if the Police of a District are bad and their work unsuccessfu "the officer principally responsible for this, is the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commi "sioner is bound to see that the Police are properly instructed, controlled and directed by the Di "trict Superintendent and the superior native officers. He is also bound to see that the subord "nate Magistrates make full and adequate inquiries into cases before them and are not conte "with merely recording the evidence the Police lay before them." A Magistrate trying or inqu "ring into a case must himself use every effort to arrive at the truth.

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" The District Magistrate is specially charged with the duty of seeing that the Police "their work of investigation properly and promptly and if a case is sent up for trial after a "incomplete investigation and with insufficient evidence, the responsibility must be shared betwe "him and the District Superintendent."

In this Province Deputy Commissioners do not confine themselves to their functions District Magistrates nor do they take any active or useful part in investigations.

6. I need hardly urge that this is a state of things which calls for urgent reform. District Magistrate of resource and capacity will be at no loss to devise means for keepi himself thoroughly acquainted with not only the state of crime of his District, but of th efficiency or otherwise of the Police Officer and his subordinates. He will issue specific instru tions in particular cases which the Police would be bound to obey. The Diaries of Poli Assistant Commissioners can be submitted through him for any remarks he may have to off in the matter of crime. Lastly, he can have a voice in the appointment of Inspectors. This confining strictly to functions vested in them by the Code of Criminal Procedure. When Myso was handed over to Native rule, it seemed to be a prevalent impression that the Officers of t Public Works Department would be somewhat behind hand, but subsequent experience h amply illustrated the fallacy of such idea. Would however there be the present standa of efficiency and regularity of work, if Executive and Assistant Engineers had to be address through Deputy Commissioners and their replies received in like manner? I think there only one reply and that " certainly not." Divided responsibility, growing delays, discourag ments, if not indifference consequent thereon, added to the fear of giving offence, would tend alter individual character and freedom of action to even the lowering of the general standard efficiency, or if it did not come to this pass, still there would be a tendency to retrogression decline. I therefore venture to assert that if more scope be allowed to individual responsibili and energy, an invaluable *esprit de corps* will be maintained which will ensure in the separat Police service results not less favorable than in the Public Works Department and with th decided further advantage that in course of time there will rise to the front, some officers at le to widen the field of selection by Government for posts in Revenue and other branches of t

Govt think that the experiment of relieving them of Police duties
(of course the exercise of such control over the Police as
are entitled to exercise as Magistrates under the Code of
Criminal Procedure) may perhaps be tried in two selected
districts, viz, in one Head Quarter District and in one Mofussil
District to be selected by Mr. Ricketts. The experiment must
however be introduced gradually as competent Inspectors
become available. When an Inspector is placed in
charge of a Taluk in the selected District, his salary may
have to be raised somewhat. Should the Inspector
general wish such an experiment to be introduced into
any particular Taluk or Taluks, he will submit a recom-
mendation to that effect in due course

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 1891.

This draft was with additions noted was issued as Camp No 450 dated Mysore 1st Nov 1891 vide Proceedings Book for November 1891 27.10.04

DRAFT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Camp No 450-60 Dated Mysore 1st November 1891

ORDER THEREON.—The principal questions submitted by the Inspector General of Police for the orders of Government are :—

1st. That the Police powers and duties of Deputy Commissioners should be defined in a more definite way than is the case at present, or the Deputy Commissioners should be relieved altogether of Departmental control over the Police Department.

2ndly. That the Amildars do not make efficient Heads of Taluk Police.

& 3rdly. That the Police Assistants should be graded separately by themselves as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police and should be better paid than they are at present.

2. The Government have given their best consideration to these questions and have had the advantage of discussing them personally with Mr. Ricketts.

3. Upon the 1st question, the Government are of opinion that the Deputy Commissioners should, in the interests of an efficient Police Administration, continue to be the Heads of Police in their respective Districts. The policy which should regulate their interference, as enunciated by Mr. Ricketts in para 2 of his letter of 30th March 1891, is, in the opinion of the Government, very reasonable, and in supersession of the Memo appended to the late Police Secretary's Circular Order No. 107—2, dated 6th May 1885, the Government are now pleased to issue for future guidance the Memo appended to these orders.

4. Upon the 2nd question, the Government are free to confess that Amildars as Heads of Taluk Police have not fulfilled the expectations formed of them, when in 1879-80 they were re-invested with Police functions. They have heavy duties in other Departments and it is desirable to relieve them of their Police duty and to recognize the Inspector as the Head of the Taluk Police, the Amildar exercising such control over the Police as he is entitled to exercise as a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure. This change must be introduced gradually, as competent Inspectors are, or become available. When an Inspector is placed in charge of a Taluk, his salary will (as before the revision of 1879-80) be Rs.

5. There is much force in Mr. Ricketts' remarks regarding the necessity for placing the Police Assistants in a list separate from the other Assistants, though in a small service like ours such separation must necessarily make somewhat unequal the chances of promotion in separate Departments. The Government are however unable to agree with the Inspector General in his opinion that the Police Superintendents should be better paid than Assistant Commissioners. So long as the two classes of officers are equal in point of qualifications and general ability, the harder work of the Police Department is no doubt some ground for better pay to the officers of that Department. But the Revenue and Magisterial service should contain the best available talent and when this is secured, as the Government hope to be able to do, the Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents may well be paid salaries somewhat lower than those of Assistant Commissioners, though in themselves liberal. Under these circumstances, the Government sanction the following scale of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police ~~to come into force from~~ and Police Probationers :—

One for each District ...	..	8	2 Superintendents of the 1st class on Rs. 450 each.
For French-Rocks Sub-Div. for Railway Police	...	1	3 ~~Assistant~~ Superintendents, of the 2nd ~~1st~~ Class, on Rs. 350 each.
For Office...	...	1	2 Assistant Superintendents, of the 1st 2nd Class, on Rs. 300 each.
			3 Assistant Superintendents, of the 2nd 3rd Class, on Rs. 250 each.
Total.....		~~10~~ 11	2 Police Probationers from Rs. 100 rising to 200.

Police Probationers to be available for acting appointments of Assts & Supts of Police ... 2

Grand Total 13

13

The maximum monthly now sanctioned will be

6. Mr. Ricketts will be requested to select four of the present *Acting* ... tant Commissioners of the 4th Class and submit their names for appointme Assistant Superintendents of Police, 3rd Class, and to select from present Ass Commissioners, the men whom he would recommend for promotion to the h classes of Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents sanctioned above. The names of Assistant Commissioners thus promoted will continue to be borne in the list of present Assistant Commissioners and on reversion to the Revenue line they will resume their old position in the list of Assistant Commissioners, unless they are promoted to higher appointments. On receipt of the Inspector General's recommendations, the necessary reduction in the sanctioned number of Assistant Commissioners will be ordered.

MEMO.

In supersession of the Memo published with Circular Order No. 107—2, dated 6th May 1885, the following Memo of the powers and duties of Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police (other than those under the Criminal Procedure Code or other law) is published hereunder for information and guidance of all concerned :—

I. Powers and duties of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police—

1. To appoint and dismiss Constables and Dafadars: Appeals against such dismissals to lie to the Deputy Commissioners.

2. To nominate Jamadars and submit such nomination to the Deputy Commissioners who may veto any such nomination and require the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent to submit a fresh nomination.

3. To receive Taluk and Head-Quarter Inspector's Diaries; to pass orders on them and submit important Diaries to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. To hold investigations in important cases.

5. To inspect all Stations and check all Registers, or, when he is unable to go himself, to depute the Head-Quarter Inspector to do so.

6. To have entire charge of the Establishment of the District Head-Quarter Police Office attached to the Deputy Commissioner and to make all his proposals in his Diaries only.

7. To submit weekly Diaries to the Deputy Commissioner who will forward them with his remarks and recommendations to the Inspector General of Police.

To send extracts of such Diaries affecting a Sub-Division to the Sub-Division Officer, who, if he has any special remarks to offer, may communicate such remarks to the Deputy Commissioner.

8. To receive and to check all Special and Station-House Diaries and to pass orders on them.

Powers and duties of the Deputy Commissioner—

1. General supervision and ultimate responsibility in all matters connected with the Police Administration of his District.

2. To confirm or veto Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent's nomination of Jamadars and to entertain and dispose of appeals against dismissals of Constables and Dafadars.

6. The scale as above will, as regards the number in each grade, not be immediately adopted. Under such circumstances, the following appointments in the Police Department are directed: —

1. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Asst. Commr. 3d class. — To be Supt. of Police, 1st class.

2. Mr. Dalvayi Devaraj Urs, Asst. Commr. 3d class
3. Mr. J. W. Knight, Asst. Commr. 4th class
4. Mr. H. Ramanujayyar, Asst. Commr. 4th class
5. Mr. P. R. V. Wetherall Asst. Commr. 4th class

} To be Supts. of Police, 2d class.

6. Mr. V. N. Gopaliengar, Asst. Commr. 4th class
7. Mr. C. Hayden, Asst. Commr. 4th class
8. Mr. M. Venkatachetty, Asst. Commr. 4th class
9. Mr. S. Drummond, Asst. Commr. 4th class
10. Mr. M. Nanjaraj Urs, Asst. Commr. 4th class
11. Mr. Mir Kamaluddin Ali Khan, Asst. Commr. 4th class

} To be Asst. Supts. of Police, 2nd class.

12. Mr. Devaraj Urs, Revenue Probationer
13. Mr. Abdul Rahim Metri, B.A., Deputy Commr.

} To be Probationary Asst. Supts. of Police

7. The names of the above mentioned 11 Supts. and Asst. Supts. of Police will be retained on the Asst. Commrs' list, notwithstanding their appointment as above, in order to draw attention to the fact that they are available in the future for appointments higher than those of Asst. Commrs in the general service, but till so promoted, they must look to their own departments for advancement. If the Officers in question qualify themselves by passing the examinations prescribed for assistant Commissioners under the rules in force for the time being, their relative positions in the Assistant Commissioners' list will be maintained; but the names of such as fail to qualify themselves within the next three years will be removed from the list of Assistant Commissioners without further notice and they will not be eligible for promotion to the higher appointments of the general service.

8. Mr. B. Sitaramaiya, at present in charge of the Police of the Shimoga Distt, will revert as Amildar.

9. Mr. Sayyidudin (Head Quarter Inspector, in charge of the Chilaw drug Police, will report himself to the Inspector General of Police, for employment as Special detective officer, on Rs 200 a month

sd. L. Ananda Silva
Chief Secretary.

To

The Inspector General of Police in Kandy.

The Deputy Commissioners of Distts.

The Comptroller to Kandyan Government

The Registrar, Chief Court for the information of the Justices of the Chief Court.

3. To nominate Inspectors, submitting Police Officer's recommendation or opinion to the Inspector General of Police.

4. To issue such instructions as he may deem fit whether when sought for by the Police Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents, or not.

5. To receive first information reports in heinous cases.

6. To receive Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent's weekly Diaries and to submit them with his remarks to the Inspector General of Police.

7. To watch the detection of crime in his District; when the Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent fails satisfactorily to deal with the investigation of any important crime, to supersede him as regards such investigation and to take the same into his own hands or to depute a qualified Assistant Commissioner to make it An Assistant Commissioner, so deputed, shall exercise all the powers of an investigating Police Officer.

8. To take adequate precautions for protection of person, and property and preservation of order throughout the District and generally to be responsible for the prevention of crime in his District as far as possible.

9. To report any Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent remiss or otherwise unsatisfactory in the discharge of his duty.